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DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, 16TH JULY, 1841. }

DEAR SIR.—I am happy to inform you of the safe arrival at this place of the bark *Union*, with forty emigrants, on the 30th ultimo. The next day the emigrants were all landed, and immediately placed in houses here, hired for the purpose. The reason for my departure in this instance from the plan adopted heretofore, of establishing emigrants, on their arrival, in their own houses, where they are to remain permanently, was, principally, the illness of Dr. DAY, which positively unfitted him for the severe duty of attending a number of sick persons, except under the most favorable circumstances. In order to secure them regular medical attendance, it became a matter of necessity to provide quarters for them in this town. This will, of course, add materially to the expense of their support during the period they remain here—but, as the preservation of life is the object, and certain result, of this extra expense, I trust the Board will consider it perfectly justifiable.

Though the Doctor is still suffering from repeated attacks of fever, and is greatly debilitated, he is yet able to visit the people at their houses once or twice a day; and I hope, as soon as the heaviest part of the rainy season is over, he will be able to extend his visits up the river, when, if the health of the emigrants will allow of it, I shall send them up to their own places. In the mean time, I have been obliged to employ Dr. PROUT for one month as an assistant to Dr. DAY; perhaps at the expiration of that time I shall be under the necessity of extending the period of his services.

One of the emigrants, an old man of the name of *GEORGE STEELE*, aged sixty, died a few days after he landed. He embarked at New Orleans almost in a dying state, and suffered a great deal on the voyage. When he first reached the shore, he seemed to revive, and expressed hopes of getting well, but in a day or two his symptoms changed, and he died very suddenly.

Accounts.—Accompanying you will receive the accounts of the Commercial Warehouse, for the second quarter of the current year, ending the 30th June. As I promised, at the beginning of the year, you will see we have effected something in the way of collections, and a great deal in the way of retrenchment. By transferring the business at Bassa Cove to

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SHERIDAN, we have cut off a multitude of small expenses, and the saving there is now even greater than here. The revenue of the Colony, I am happy to say, promises to be fully sufficient to meet the current expenses of Government, and there will, in all probability, be a surplus at the close of the year, to apply on the advances made by the Society last year. I must not, however, in this connexion, conceal that these favorable results are partially owing to the non-performance of some important things in the way of public improvement, which I have had much at heart. But I trust the Society will be able to commence another year unembarrassed by debt, and with such ample means as will authorise the prosecution of the most material works of improvement in the Colony.

At the close of the year, I shall forward you a full report of the receipts and expenditures of the Government, the imports and exports, agricultural productions, population, and such other statistics as can be collected, to exhibit the actual condition of the Colony.

Territory.—I sympathise deeply with the anxiety expressed by the Board through your letters and that of Mr. McLAIN, in regard to the acquisition of territory along the coast, particularly at Gallinas and New Cesters. At one time I had strong hopes of effecting a negotiation for the latter place, but the revival of the slave trade there will now defeat these hopes. That Factory, however, cannot exist long, and after its removal I think no one will establish another there.

Should a vessel be furnished next Fall, (as I continue to hope and urge may be the case, if she can be sent without those impracticable conditions, of making her pay for herself,) I shall most gladly spend a few weeks in visiting every place owned by the natives between this and Cape Palmas, and purchase the whole, if possible.

Gallinas, I fear, cannot be obtained, as the slave trade has been resumed in its neighborhood.

The Niger Expedition.—On the 5th inst., this long looked-for expedition entered our harbor, and presented a beautiful and novel appearance. The three steamers and store-ship were nearly in line as they approached, and with the steam up, and all sail set, they made a gallant show. Captain TROTTER, Commander ALLEN, and a number of the officers and gentlemen of the scientific corps, came ashore and dined at my house, and spent the afternoon. The next morning, I went on board the Albert with Gen. ROBERTS, the Secretary, Dr. DAY, and Mr. PERKINS, and breakfasted with Capt. TROTTER and his associate Commissioners. In the evening of that day, they weighed anchor, and sailed for Cape Coast Castle.

I regretted very much that they could not remain long enough here to enable them to visit the several settlements of the Colony, and acquire some knowledge of the practical results of our scheme, as I am certain they would have found abundant reason to recommend to the African Civilization Society the adoption of some parts, if not the whole, of it. Captain TROTTER and all his officers expressed themselves highly pleased with the aspect of things in Monrovia. A young man by the name of MOORE, was engaged here to accompany them, in the capacity of cotton planter. He is to remain one year.

The idea of our maintaining a Government, independent of the United States, and without its patronage, was what they could scarcely credit; and they were greatly surprised at the evidences of the efficiency and success of our institutions. One of the gentlemen asked, what we would do without the protection of the United States, in case we were attacked by the natives? I replied, that we had suffered many attacks already, and had succeeded in protecting ourselves, and hoped to still do so, without other aid than the favor of God. They had heard of our conflicts with

the natives and the slaves, but in some way had attributed the success of the colonists, to the United States.

It is surprising how little is known about the Colony in England, even among that class who take a deep interest in all that concerns Africa, and, with all its simplicity, it is to them a subject very difficult of comprehension. The European ideas of colonies and colonial governments, are so totally inapplicable to Liberia, that a person trained in those ideas finds himself completely at fault here, and is forced to become a learner on a subject with which he had supposed himself perfectly conversant. There is nowhere visible the strong arm of the mother country—the voice of her authority is not heard—the signs of her patronage are wanting—the PEOPLE alone, in their weakness and simplicity, are the Government. This is what the European can neither understand nor tolerate; but it is, under God, the great secret of our success, and it is what will yet raise Liberia to an eminence among the nations of the earth, and make her the effective agent in the emancipation of Africa.

We cannot, I fear, hope for any co-operation in our plans of action from Englishmen, until they improve their political creed, and learn to put more trust in men.

July 19th.—There are now twenty-five of the late emigrants down with the fever. No case considered dangerous. They are receiving every comfort and attention their situation requires. But, Dr. DAY has a severe task on his hands, and I fear will scarcely be able to bear up under the constant exertion he is obliged to make while in miserable health himself.

I am with the highest respect and esteem, dear sir,

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. BUCHANAN.

To Hon. SAMUEL WILKESON, General Agent
American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

MONROVIA, JULY 8TH, 1841.

Mr. EDITOR.—Just at the dawn of day, of Saturday the 3d instant, the inhabitants were awakened with the deafening sound of a cannon from Central Fort, and scarcely had the unpleasant sensation occasioned by the disturbing of our slumbers passed over, before our attention was again called to a second discharge, and at the same moment, on a lofty staff erected for that purpose before the Government House, a large and beautiful American Flag was seen carelessly to unfurl its rich and ample folds to the noiseless motion of the breeze. At Central Fort and at Fort Norris the Liberia Flag was displayed, and the gentleness of the breeze would only permit us occasionally to notice the gracefulness of their folds. Every one knows perfectly well that the day was the one on which the Americans look with much delight and pleasure. It was the day on which they threw off the bonds of British oppression. It was the day from which they date their present independence.

His Excellency the Governor, has invariably celebrated that day, and we have never hesitated to go with him heart and hand in doing so. In fact we are Americans, and whatever cause we may have to dislike some of their principles, we cannot resist the pleasure it affords, in witnessing and hearing of their demonstrations of joy on the occasion.

At 9 o'clock, the troops from Caldwell, and New Georgia, joined those of this place, and marched to the parade ground, where His Excellency

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reviewed them. Many and various were the evolutions they performed—the troops never looked better—the band performed their part well. The hour for the firing of the national salute having arrived, the troops were marched to Central Fort, when the firing of the salute commenced. Scarcely had the firing begun, when a circumstance transpired that went nigh to disturb the further performances of the day, and to cast a gloomy shade over all that had passed:—one of the guns went off while two young men were ramming it—they were seriously injured—every exertion was used to have them well attended to—they were placed under the care of the physicians. After the wounded men were disposed of, as well as they could be, the salute was continued and ended without further interruption or accident. When the troops were dismissed to dinner, the officers and the Reverend gentlemen of the place, and several American strangers, sat down to a very excellent dinner with the Governor at his house, and the troops were well provided for in the piazzas of the house, with every thing good in the eating line. Every thing went off well at dinner, and every one appeared to have enjoyed himself. Several toasts were drunk by citizens and strangers.

After dinner, the Monrovia Light Infantry, commanded by Maj. YATES, fired a salute on the occasion from four small pieces of artillery, after which the troops were dismissed, with thanks for their prompt attention to-day, &c., and a gun from Central Fort announced to us that the sun had set.

In the evening, gentlemen and ladies passed the time very pleasantly at the Government House with His Excellency, where the band did justice to itself, in the lively and appropriate manner in which it performed its part; occasionally through the evening from Central Fort, fire-works could be seen ascending high in the air, and on the walls of the Fort various colors of light were seen burning very beautifully. The many agreeable things which took place, and caused the evening to pass pleasantly away, I have no time to mention. Suffice it to say, that all present were well pleased.

Yours, &c.,
"AFRICANUS."

ACCIDENT.—The accident alluded to by our correspondent AFRICANUS, at the celebration of the 3d, was the untimely explosion of a piece of ordnance, as is supposed, from the removal of the person's thumb who was stopping the vent. The gun went off in the act of ramming the cylinder, and blew the two men from the wall of the fort, a height of about eight feet, down upon a very rocky place: both were severely burnt; one, beside the singeing, had the bones of the fore-arm fractured so near the wrist as to involve the joint. It is not certain whether it was from the force of the rammer, or from the fall.

The other had his right hand entirely blown off, so that it was necessary to amputate the stump about midway of the fore-arm. This man also had received several other flesh wounds; the worst was above the knee, caused in the fall. This most unfortunate accident, marred the promised pleasures of the day. It is very singular that neither of the injured persons were on duty; anxious to take a part in the celebration, they had volunteered after the firing had commenced.

The colonial physician was just recovering from a week's illness, from fever, and was unable to perform the duties required on the occasion. He now tenders his thanks to Dr. GOHSEN, for his assistance on the occasion. Thanks are also due to Capt. RYAN, of the American bark Union, then in port, for his prompt and handy assistance.

We are happy to state the wounded are still living, and hopes are entertained of the recovery of the one most injured. No fears at all are enter-

tained of the other. We do not know enough about the firing of heavy guns, to give any opinion, but we are informed that there are rules, which, if strictly observed, no accident can occur—from which it would appear that this, like every other accident of the kind, arose from carelessness or ignorance.—*Liberia Herald.*

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN LIBERIA.

LIBERIA is perhaps better supplied with the Gospel, than many places in Christendom. Including Cape Palmas, Liberia has a population of two thousand five hundred colonists, all told. The town and settlements of Millsburg, Caldwell, New Georgia, Monrovia, Marshall, Edina, Bassa Cove, Bexley, and Sinou; the whole having about two thousand colonist inhabitants, and the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, with five hundred settlers.

At and in the vicinity of those towns, the various christian denominations spend annually not less than sixty thousand dollars in missionary operations; supporting twenty or more *foreign* missionaries, and a great number of colonists as preachers, teachers, and assistants. The education of youth, is principally if not wholly in the hands of the missionary societies, as also the supplying the destitute and needy.

METHODIST E. MISSION.—The missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has mission houses, school houses, and churches in nearly every town in the Colonies, and several houses and churches in native towns: in all twelve or thirteen churches, five school houses, eight mission houses, several rented dwellings and school rooms, eleven schools, one seminary and twenty or more persons, the most of whom are heads of families, in its employ.

Membership, nearly one thousand.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Missionaries of the Baptist denomination have concentrated their efforts in and around Edina, where they have a fair membership, mission houses, schools and a press for publishing the Scriptures in the Bassa language, which they have already translated. They have a flourishing school of native youths. The Baptists have a church at Millsburgh, Caldwell, New Georgia, Monrovia, Edina, Bassa Cove, a missionary at Bexley, and we think a small society at Cape Palmas. The Baptist Churches above named, except at Edina and Bassa Cove, support themselves with a praiseworthy zeal, without foreign aid.

Membership, three hundred.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—The Presbyterians have a flourishing mission at Fair Hope, Cape Palmas, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. LEIGHTON WILSON. The mission buildings at Fair Hope, include dwellings, school houses, church and other houses for the press, residence of the pupils, &c. At that place there is a school with nearly thirty boys and twenty girls, all natives; many of whom have made great proficiency, and a number have from time to time left the establishment with a fair education. Mr. WILSON with the assistance of the Protestant Episcopal missionaries, has published several elementary school books, also a dictionary, and is now engaged getting a part of the Holy Scriptures through the press; all the above having been translated into the Greybo language. They have mission stations at the native towns, Rocktown and Fishtown, and prospering schools at each. These stations are near Cape Palmas.

The Presbyterians have a church at Monrovia, Edina and Fair Hope; the two former supported by the colonists.

Membership, about fifty.

PROT. EPISCOPAL MISSION.—This mission is located at Mount Vaughan, Cape Palmas, and having two native stations at some distance, called Graway, and Cavally. The mission buildings are said to be (for we have never visited Cape Palmas) commodious and elegant. They are comprised in dwellings, church, school houses, &c., &c. The schools at Mount Vaughan, Cavally, and Graway, are flourishing. The mission generally is prosperous and greatly prized by the citizens.

The Episcopalians have no churches or schools in the colony except those above mentioned. Their operations are quite extensive, and all concentrated around Palmas.

Membership not known—say thirty.

Above we have given a short sketch of the various missionary establishments, now in Liberia. We have tried to be as accurate as possible, and will cheerfully correct any misstatement that may be detected: nay more, it will afford us pleasure to publish at length, the rise, and history, of any, or all, the mission stations in Liberia, if prepared and sent to us, by those who have charge of the same. We think our fellow laborers would greatly assist our common cause generally, by publishing in *Africa's Luminary*, such accounts and incidents as frequently occur in their respective departments, cheering and encouraging to themselves, and others. We invite them affectionately to do so.—*Africa's Luminary*.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

The three steamers fitted out by the British Government, at an expense of not less than £80,000, to ascend the river Niger for benevolent and scientific purposes, came into our roadstead on the 5th instant.

One of the vessels, the "Soudan," passed immediately out again, and went on her way, while the "Albert" and "Wilberforce" came to anchor, and remained with us until the evening of the 6th.

The store ship was not a steamer, and was towed by the Albert.

The steamers are all of iron, and are built with the greatest care for the comfort and health of the officers and men. Every department can be ventilated by means of fans attached to the engine, or, if requisite, the same machinery may be made to supply each, and all the parts of the vessel with medicated air.

[Here follows a list of the officers of the Expedition.]

Captain TROTTER, and the commander of the Wilberforce, with other officers, were on shore, but did not remain long enough to get such a view of our Colony as we could have wished, nor long enough to learn much of our plan of colonizing, or our system of Government.

A number of the scientific corps were on shore—from one of whom we received the following note of their visit:

"H. M. SHIP ALBERT, OFF MONROVIA, IN LIBERIA,
"West Coast of Africa, July 6th, 1841."

"**MY DEAR SIR**,—I am much pleased with what I have seen of your interesting Colony; and feel assured that my gratification would have been still greater, had I had an opportunity of remaining longer and seeing more of it.

"**Dr. STANGER**, who has examined the Cape, of course in so short a period, superficially, says that the only rocks he found there were highly ferruginous sandstone, similar to the Sierra Leone sandstone, which appears to have been cut through by greenstone. At the landing place the greenstone

is weathered to a great depth, and presents a curiously grooved appearance, evidently the result of aqueous action, a short way above the Governor's House.

" Believe me, my dear sir,

" Yours most respectfully,

" J. O. McWILLIAM, M. D.,

" Surgeon H. M. S. Albert, Senior Surgeon of the Niger Expedition.
" To Dr. DAY, Colonial Physician."

It is with much pleasure we are able to announce the assurance of Capt. TROTTER, that the entire company was well.

Mr. RALPH MOORE, a young man of this place, was employed, and proceeded with them. He is to be engaged as a cotton planter.

The object of the expedition as shown by Capt. TROTTER, is to proceed up the Niger, with a view to obtain accurate geographical knowledge and surveys, and to form treaties with the various chiefs in its route, for the abolition of the traffic in slaves, and the establishment of a legitimate commerce.

The immediate objects of the Society are, 1st, to make the Africans acquainted with the inexhaustible riches of their own soil, and to sedulously divert their attention to its cultivation, on a system of free labor. To convince them, moreover, of the unmeasurable superiority of agriculture and innocent commerce, even in point of profit over the slave trade, which excludes them

2. To instruct the natives in agriculture and practical science, by cultivating small portions of land as models for their imitation, to distribute agricultural implements, seeds, plants, &c., to introduce local and other improvements, and to suggest and facilitate the means of beneficially exchanging the produce of Africa for the manufactures of Europe.

3. To examine the principal languages of Africa, and reduce them, when possible, to a written form.

4. To investigate the diseases of the climate, and local peculiarities of Africa, for the benefit as well of natives as of foreign residents and travellers, to send out medicines and practitioners, and thus to separate the practice of medicine from the horrid superstitions now connected with it.

5. To co-operate by every means in its power with the Government expedition to the Niger, to report the progress, assist its operations, calculate the valuable information it may communicate, and generally to keep alive the interest of Great Britain in the suppression of the slave trade, and the welfare of Africa.—*Liberia Herald*.

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist E. Church at Edina, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Thursday the 17th of June, in a sermon by the Rev. A. HERRING, from the following words of the prophet Haggai: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts; and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." At the same time, the second quarterly meeting for the present year, on that station, took place; and we have been assured, that great peace rested upon the place, and that lasting good was accomplished.

The new Church at Edina, is about fifty feet by thirty-five or forty feet. The precise dimensions, have not been given to us. The interior is neat, plain, and comfortable; is well seated, has a good pulpit and altar, and two aisles. The house is durably finished, and surmounted by a belfry, and bell. From the description given to us, it could not have cost less than six hundred dollars; and we take pleasure in being able to chronicle, to the honor of the M. E. Church at Edina, that more than two-thirds of the

whole expense was defrayed by its members ; and the entire building erected and completed in three months. They now sit, under their *own* vine and fig tree. May Heaven smile propitiously upon them.—*Af. Luminary.*

THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF MONROVIA.—A committee of this Society consisting of Mrs. C. Teage, Mrs. L. R. Johnson, Mrs. Wm. N. Lewis, Miss Mary Ann Lewis, Mrs. B. P. Yates, Mrs. H. Shackelford, and Mrs. E. Johnson, on Wednesday, March 31, 1841, visited New Georgia and Caldwell ; notwithstanding what has been done for the relief of the poor, they found objects of charity on which to bestow the ample store of clothes and provisions, with which their boat was stocked.

We perceive by a memorandum handed us, they gave at New Georgia,
 Suits of clothes to 6 persons,
 Provisions " 6 do.
 Soap " 6 do.
 Suit of clothes and 2 yards of cloth to 1 person.

At Lower Caldwell,
 Suits of clothes to 2 persons,
 Provisions " 3 do.
 Soap " 3 do.
 3 yards cloth " 1 do.

To another woman a dress for herself and two suits for her children, with provisions and soap.

Mrs. HARRISON an infirm lady has been entirely supplied monthly for four months, by this Benevolent Society, with between two and three dollars a month for provisions and clothing, as she from time to time stood in need.

This Society takes this method of acknowledging a donation by Mr. HORATIO BRIDGE, one of the officers of the United States sloop of war Cyane, recently in our harbor.—*Liberia Herald.*

COLONIAL SLOOP RANDOLPH WRECKED.—Sloop Randolph, eight tons burthen, employed by Mr RANDOLPH COOPER, the owner, mostly in trading between this and Marshall, in a heavy wind, 17th inst., parted her main-chain.

This caused her master to make what sail he could, in hopes of getting off shore. He kept clear of the breakers until daylight of 18th, when the wind still blowing dead on shore, she was made a complete wreck,—cargo, mostly of palm oil, and vessel, total loss. The crew were saved.

The wreck occurred at a place called Kimacres, about 30 miles down the beach from this place.—*Ib.*

THE WAY THINGS ARE DONE IN LIBERIA.—We wish some in America could have stepped in our town last week, and witnessed the soldier-like bearing and accurately performed evolutions of the volunteer uniform company of Captain B. P. YATES. They were ordered out to receive a most beautiful standard, with the very appropriate motto, "FORWARD."

The flag was made and presented in person, by a lady of this place.

While mothers of such military spirit are found in Liberia, we cannot wonder at the prompt capture of Gay Toomba's town, nor need we fear in future, any Liberian will obey other than the watch-word, "forward," to glory and victory.

Captain YATES deserves the highest praise for his persevering enterprise in the military department.

We are pleased to learn that the Governor has promoted him to the rank of Major by brevet.—*Liberia Herald.*

WASHINGTON CITY, OCTOBER 15, 1841.

JOSEPH GILL, Esq., Richmond, Virginia, has been appointed Agent for the African Repository for the State of Virginia. He is authorised to obtain new subscribers, to receive money due for the same, and to give receipts. We hope our subscribers in Richmond and in the State generally will take notice of this appointment. But very few of them have paid for the last year. It is just so much held back from the cause of Colonization. We shall, therefore, regard it as a special favor, if our friends will send in their subscriptions at once. We hope that many new subscribers may also be obtained. The paper ought to circulate more generally in the State.

WE have the pleasure of laying before our readers much recent intelligence from Liberia—most of it being of an important and interesting character. The arrival of the last company of emigrants sent from New Orleans—the general health of the Colony—the continued prosperity, the growing industry and improvement, of the colonists—the arrival and departure of the Niger expedition, the present pet of the British philanthropists—are all subjects which will command their share of attention, and deeply interest those who are looking for the triumph of the Gospel in Africa.

But, mingled with this, there is some sad intelligence. The accident that happened on the 3d of July is deeply to be regretted. It calls to our remembrance the many similar accidents that happen in this country on the annual return and celebrations of that ever memorable day. It shows that the colonists have not as yet gone far ahead of us in prudence and skill, and that more care is imperiously demanded in managing such dangerous weapons.

It is also with deep regret that we learn the melancholy fact that the slave trade has been revived at or in the immediate neighborhood of New Cesters and Gallinas, and that all the efforts of Governor BUCHANAN have been unavailing for the purchase of those two points. We hope, however, these places will yet be obtained. We shall not give up desire nor cease making the most diligent and strenuous efforts to secure them. There is no way in which the slave trade can be permanently broken up, but by the process which we have adopted and pursued at other points on the coast. We call the attention of all those who doubted the statements in a former article of ours on this subject, to these new facts in illustration and establishment of the principles there laid down. We trust the time is not far distant when the truth on this subject shall be received generally by our citizens and our Government. Then shall the grand principles of Colonization stand forth in all their glory. Its noble achievements shall command the meed of praise which has been so long and so unjustly withheld from them. A new plan for the suppression of the slave trade and

The elevation of Africa shall then be pursued by the nations of the earth. May that day soon arrive. Surely the present failures of all efforts save Colonization ought not longer to be allowed. Africa has bled long enough. Her sons have gone into captivity long and deep enough! When shall the time of her release come? O that all our friends would feel that this question may be answered in a good degree by themselves.

A very venerable clergymen in New Jersey, inclosing \$10 to aid in carrying on the operations of the Society, adds:

"I view the Colony of Liberia as founded on the most noble and benevolent principles of any since the days of JOSHUA. And, like him, we have not destroyed the nations, nor taken their land without pay. It has been my uniform desire and prayer that the Colony may prosper, and be a blessing to the citizens and to all Africa."

The age, the wisdom, the experience, all add force and power to the language of this gentleman. The contributions of such men have a double value. And the prayers offered up for this cause by such men are the ones which reach and move the hand of Omnipotence.

THE MENDIANS.

THE remarks made on another page in regard to these people will not fail to attract attention. It seems at last that the great mystery which some of their friends tried to throw around the place of their nativity is now cleared up. Our colonist, JAMES BROWN, Esq., visited them, and very soon found in conversation with them, that he knew the region of country from which they came. Indeed he knew some of their acquaintances in Africa, and was thus able to afford them much satisfaction.

It is very amusing to witness the manner in which those persons who have special charge of these Africans treat them, and the whole subject of their return to their own country. One thing strikes us as supremely ridiculous, and that is, their idea that they cannot carry them home without landing first at Sierra Leone, and their efforts thus to draw around them the sympathies of the British nation! Let them court the favor and friendship of that mighty people. Their power is every where, and it may be thought wise to consult it. But they may find at last that the touch of English sympathy is like *the tender embrace of a lion*.

AMONG the many letters of encouragement which we receive, the following one is not the least unimportant, accompanying as it did a ten dollar note:

"Permit me to assure you that my heart is with you in your labors for our poor brethren of color. From the first inception of the American Colonization Society, I have been its ardent well-wisher; and it is a matter of unfeigned regret that I have little else to give it beside good words, kind wishes and earnest prayers.

"That the blessing of the Almighty may be abundantly bestowed on your labors and those of all connected with this work of mercy, is the fervent prayer of
Yours, very respectfully."

We trust many of our friends will remember us in this same way. It encourages us much to find such friends increasing daily.

A F R I C A.

Journal of Rev. J. PAYNE:—Cavally, Sunday, September 27th.

THE congregation to-day very large. When the boys, who had been sent to ring the bell, arrived in town, the public drum had just been beaten to summon the people to hear an important message from the interior. As soon, however, as the message was delivered, the people agreed to obey the summons to hear the word of God, before considering the subject proposed to them.

G. has related to me a conversation which he has had since service this morning, that affords most gratifying proof also of the existence of a religious principle amongst this people. He was urging upon the son of one of the leading head-men to learn to read; amongst other reasons in favor of this he said it would enable him to read for himself the word of God, and thus enable him to secure that salvation which he reveals. Here he was interrupted by the father, who said, "G., have *you* been to God that you speak so confidently of the state of those who have died? or has *any one* ever returned from the state of the departed to enlighten us in regard to it?" "No," replied G., "but I have heard it in such a way that I cannot but believe it." Another old man sitting by, addressing the one just mentioned, says, "WIAH, what we hear I believe to be true. Could you love or do good to your son if he did not obey you? How then can we expect that God will love, or do us good, if we do not regard his word? I wish we could agree together to attend to this matter." "But," says WIAH, "it is not the custom of our country. We *cannot* do this." "And do we never," replied G., "change the customs of our fathers? They formerly had nothing but grass clothes to wear; why do *we* wear better ones? Your father, too, was a poor man—had no name; why have you riches and glory in your name? We *can* change; and let me tell you, WIAH, unless you do, neither your riches nor your name can avail you any thing when you die." "What is the matter with you, G.?" says W., "did P. send you here to talk in this way?" "No, I speak the feelings of my heart; PAYNE did not send me," replied G.

Monday, Oct. 12.—Returned to-day from Mount Vaughan, where I was suddenly called to witness, as was expected, the last moments of Mrs. MINOR. She was represented as dying when the note was sent to me; a merciful God, however, had ordered it otherwise. Soon after the note was sent, when the attendant physician had given her up, and her husband was communicating to her their fears in regard to her state, a favorable change took place, and she continued to improve until this morning, when I left her. Thus, by the goodness of our Heavenly Father, the cloud which looked so dark has been caused to "burst in blessings on our heads." I say *blessings*, because the dispensation was felt to have nearly all the effect upon the mission that could have been produced by death, so confidently expected, admonishing us to be also ready; and impressing upon us the important lesson that the ways of the holy, wise, and perfect Being cannot be like those of sinful, foolish and short-sighted creatures like ourselves. And trying as would have been the expected stroke, I trust that all were prepared to say, "Not my will but thine be done."

Sunday, October 18.—Unavoidable absence from my station the last two Sundays, has affected, I fear, in no slight degree, the attendance on our religious services. Though quite a respectable number were present to-day, they were more promiscuous and less attentive than usual. The extremely busy season, it being their “time for building,” contributed to this and caused many to violate the Sabbath, though faithfully warned against it. Though it is, perhaps, too much to expect the Sabbath to be religiously observed so soon, it is most melancholy and painful to see *those* violating it who are known to have been instructed and have professed a desire to be influenced by these instructions.

Friday, October 23.—G. came to me to-night, much excited, to get my advice how to act in the trying circumstances in which he has been brought. It appears that in the small town in which he formerly lived he left two houses—having at that time no need of them. His younger brother having now grown however, therefore needing them, G. went this afternoon to remove his property, having previously obtained permission of this family so to do. A young man of the town, however, not connected with his family, opposed his removing the houses, upon a plea sanctioned by custom, that when an individual had been *driven* from a town, such possessions became town property; and threatened violence to G. in case he persisted in his purpose. This, the latter declared he would do, since it was *indisputably private* property, and he asked what he must do in case personal violence were offered. I advised him to pray to God for direction, and promised him that I would do the same.—*Spirit of Missions.*

AFRICAN MISSION.

Letter from the Rev. O. K. CANFIELD:—May 13 to 28, 1841.

Mr. CANFIELD thus notices the lamented death of Mr. ALWARD, his fellow-laborer:—

God in his infinite wisdom, and to us mysterious providence, has afflicted us very sorely. We are in deep waters, and are well nigh overwhelmed. Never has any dispensation cast such a shade over my mind, and humbled me so low in the dust before God. Brother ALWARD is dead. His work, and toil, and sufferings are over. God has nothing for him to do in Africa; though I hope he has, and will by his death, do great good for Africa. It was in his heart to do much, and his willingness has been accepted of God, and he has manifested his acceptance, by taking him from this wicked world to engage in something more elevated and pure.

The suddenness of this event has given us a shock, that we were poorly prepared to bear. He first complained of being unwell on Sabbath morning, April 17th. The physician was soon at his side. He complained of pain in the head, back, and limbs, the premonitory symptoms of an attack of the fever. The means used produced the desired effect; the head was relieved, perspiration produced, and an intermission of the fever followed. But on Tuesday night there was a decided change for the worse; great exhaustion, and prostration of every energy, with a sinking, from which he could not be aroused; stupor followed, and he never uttered a word, but gradually sunk away until the middle of the forenoon, when without a struggle or a groan, he slept, as we confidently hope, in Jesus, to wake in his righteousness and receive a crown of glory.

All that the kindness of friends could do was done, and all that the skill of physicians could do, but without any avail. He has gone, it is true, to an early grave, but being dead he yet speaketh. I know the influence every death in Africa has upon the minds of the people at home; it strength-

ens the prejudice of some, and causes others to doubt of the propriety of sending the white man to these shores. It is this influence that has weighed upon my mind more than any thing else. I am left alone, and will any others come, and assist in carrying forward those operations, which require the strength and wisdom of more than one? The appeal for help comes with renewed force. Surely those whose hearts are set upon this field of labor, will not by this dispensation withdraw, and consider it an intimation that they are not to come; no, tell those brethren not to waver; to come, not as martyrs, but in the spirit of Christ, with a holy zeal, and an entire dependence upon God.

Mrs. ALWARD was quite sick at the time of his death. They were necessarily separated at the commencement of their sickness, and never saw each other again. The blow to her has been severe, but God has enabled her to manifest the power and beauty of the religion of the Lord Jesus. We all admire her fortitude, and the cheerfulness that she manifests, the only thing in all probability that kept her from speedily following her husband. Few have been called to pass through sharper trials, than she has within a few weeks. She thinks it her duty to return to the United States as soon as an opportunity shall offer.

Mr. CANFIELD afterwards gives an account of his own and his wife's illness, from which they were then almost recoverd. CECILIA VAN TYNE had the fever also, though colored people suffer less from the climate. It gives us much pleasure to add a paragraph making grateful mention of the kindness which they had all received from the Rev. J. L. WILSON and wife, of the American Board Mission.

We owe much, very much to the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. WILSON. They have done all and more than we could have asked. While we were all sick they gave up every thing, and attended to us. By day and by night they watched over us and administered to our wants. The rapidity of our recovery depended very much upon their attention and good nursing. All the missionaries have been very kind and attentive.

Of PETER and ABRAHAM, native young men, who have spent some time at school in this country, ABRAHAM having gone out with Messrs. C. and A., we have the following notices:

PETER and ABRAHAM are attending Mr. WILSON's school and making good progress. They are the most forward of any of the boys on the premises.

PETER bids fair to be a useful man. As soon as I can put up a suitable building at Settra Kroo, I shall set him to teaching. ABRAHAM is doing well, but is not so quick and active. Still he will be of much service when there is a place for him to work. . . . I have just heard from Settra Kroo. They have sent a message to learn what I am going to do. They are exceedingly anxious to have me come.—*Foreign Missionary Chronicle.*

THE MENDI PEOPLE.

Thus the Africans, late of the schooner Armistad, call themselves. It is found that no such country as Mendi is known to geographers. The district from which the Mendians came may be known to them by some other name, but these Africans, one and all, very distinctly pronounce the word Mendi, when speaking of themselves or their native land. Its precise location is unknown to us. They cannot describe its situation. They say, however, that it is six days from Mendi to the coast. Thus they compute distances. A day's journey, we conjecture, is from 20 to 30 miles. Mendi, then, may be some 150 miles from the Atlantic coast. We suppose it to lie a little north of east of the mouth of the river Gallinas.

Several of these people had heard of Sierra Leone before they were kidnapped and sold to the Spaniards. They say traders from that Colony have visited Mendi with their goods. The name seemed to be familiar to them. **JAMES COVEY**, the interpreter now here, is a native of Mendi, but as he was sold into slavery when only six years of age, he is not able to describe the situation of his native land. **FULI-WU-LU**, one of the liberated Africans who lived in the Fimmani, near the Mendi country, it has been recently ascertained, has been at Sierra Leone. He, and many of the others, seem to entertain no doubt but they could easily find Mendi, if they were only set down at Sierra Leone.

The Rev. **THOMAS PAYNE**, an Episcopal clergyman of London, has sent to a member of the committee acting in behalf of these Africans, a copy of a new work published in London for the benefit of those who have gone to explore Africa in the steamers fitted out for the Niger. It is entitled, "Specimens of African languages spoken at Sierra Leone, appended to African vocabularies," by Mrs. **HANNAH KILHAM**. We find by this volume, that the language or dialect which we have denominated Mendi, is called Kossa. No intimation is given in the above mentioned work, as to the native district of the Kossas. Mr. **DAVID BACON**, of New Haven, speaks of it, we learn, as being in the interior, back of Grand Cape Mount and Sierra Leone, and as being called Longobar. The name Kossa is written Korso, in the *African Repository*, vol. vii. page 283.

Since the act of the committee, appointing Mr. **COFFIN** to proceed to Sierra Leone with two or three of the Africans, these distrustful people have opened their hearts more freely than heretofore, to their instructors and friends. They have acknowledged that hitherto they had agreed among themselves to be reserved respecting their native country, because "they did not know as we would save them." **FULI-WU-LU** now says that his father lives in Mendi, but that he, three years before he was stolen, lived with his grandmother, in Koyeh, near Sierra Leone. It is, he says, one day's journey by land, and two and-a-half by water, from Sierra Leone. **FULI-WU-LU** says that he has been to Sierra Leone a great many times. It is probable that some of the others have relations at or near this Colony.

On mentioning to the Africans that we had a book in which their country is described as Kossa, they say, that is not its true name, but it is a term of reproach, a name that has been applied to the Mendi people, by the English, and by those who dislike them. This accounts for their never having mentioned the word Kossa to their teachers and friends.

So great is the desire of these people to return to their native country, to their wives, children, and friends, and so much encouraged are the committee in the belief that the situation of Mendi, and the route to it, can be learned at Sierra Leone, that they have resolved on sending a special agent to that Colony, the present autumn, accompanied by **COVEY**, and two among the most intelligent of the Mendians, on a tour of inquiry. If it be possible for them they will reach Mendi—convey to the relatives of **CINQUE**, and the rest, the fact, that these men and children, supposed to be lost, are alive and well—that is, the survivors of the group who were torn from Africa. After conveying this joyful intelligence, they, or some of them, will return to the United States, to conduct the whole band to Africa. **JOSHUA COFFIN** has been selected as the proper individual to go.

The committee have just forwarded a memorial to the President of the United States, soliciting the aid of Government to send back these Africans to their native land, and it is hoped that Congress, on his recommendation, will make the necessary appropriation. It will be honorable to this nation to furnish the means of restoring these men to their own country and their friends. The world will say—that is right.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF AFRICA.

THE past history of Africa presents a mysterious page in the book of Providence, and constitutes one of the most mournful and humiliating passages in the annals of mankind.

With the exception of a few favored spots, the seats of either ancient or modern civilization, nearly the whole of this vast continent, so far as we are acquainted with it, has been from time immemorial immersed in moral darkness, adapted only to exhibit scenes of the deepest human degradation and wo.

Successive ages have borne the elements of social improvement to almost every other considerable portion of the globe—but Africa, unhappy Africa, the cradle of ancient art and science, the depository of ancient grandeur, has made no onward progress; and although upon her northern and eastern frontiers, a by-gone civilization still lingers, yet her central, western, and southern districts appear to have ever remained in almost primeval barbarism, a monument of the ingratitude of those nations who first borrowed from Africa the rudiments of their own advancement.

In contemplating the desolation and misery of modern Africa, it were unjust to forget that Europe is herself a debtor to the ancient population of that now benighted Continent. Egypt first taught the use of letters; first unveiled the mysteries of science; set the most successful examples of agriculture and commerce; and by imperishable memorials in architecture and design, “the works of Memphian kings,” awakened the genius and the wonder of all succeeding generations. Nor can Christianity itself deny its obligations to a Continent which gave birth to the author of the earliest of the sacred oracles; which produced the Septuagint; listened to the voice of Evangelists; and in the primitive ages of the Church, gloried in the possession of many of its most illustrious martyrs, apologists, and fathers.

It were well if the imputation of ingratitude and neglect could alone be urged against civilized and Christian Europe. It were well if the horrors of Africa and the disgrace of Europe were all comprised in such a complaint. But Europe is charged with far other offences than these. She stands convicted, alas! of an avarice mingled with a cruelty so insatiable, that having exterminated the natives of one hemisphere in the lawless pursuit of gain, she with a fiend-like rapacity sought for fresh victims in helpless Africa, dragging them across the Atlantic to share the same miserable fate, and adding to these enormities, at first the hypocrisy of benevolence, and, when that failed, the blasphemy of denying to men, created in the image of their Maker, the dignity and the rights of manhood.

It is painful to remember that, in the perpetration of these atrocities, Great Britain once took a prominent part; and that, notwithstanding her sincere though late repentance, the mischief of her example still operates among other nations far less disposed to imitate the costly sacrifices she has since made towards the expiation of her guilt.

Great indeed, have been the efforts of this country to redress the wrongs of Africa, from the period when first the venerable CLARKSON among the people, and the sainted WILBERFORCE within the walls of Parliament, made the ears of all classes to tingle with the horrors of the accursed traffic. Their struggle was long and arduous, but the day of victory at length arrived, and the British slave trade was blotted out forever from the list of national offences. Since that period Great Britain has never wanted hearts to feel, nor hands to labor, nor tongues to plead, both eloquently and well, on behalf of the enslaved and suffering sons of Africa. The recent emancipation of 800,000 slaves at a cost of £20,000,000 sterling, and indefati-

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gable, but hitherto unsuccessful, exertions in connexion with other Great Powers, during upwards of thirty years, for the extinction of the foreign slave trade, exhibit specimens of national compunction and penitence such as no other age of the world can show, though still far from commensurate with the greatness of her guilt.

But merely *compulsory* methods have confessedly failed, and the slave traffic now rages with terrific and still increasing fury.

And is there, then, no method of staying the wide-spreading plague? This question has long engaged the attention of British philanthropists; and, however much they differ about the means of applying the remedy, all appear to agree in the necessity of employing one of a strictly benevolent and pacific character; and no considerate person will, probably, deny that the wounds of Africa can never be effectually healed but by imparting to her children the blessings of Christianity and civilization.

If the spectacle of a vast Continent, once foremost in arts and sciences, but now thrown far behind in the march of civilization, excites no compassion for its future welfare—if the increasing horrors of a traffic which annually sweeps hundreds of thousands of unoffending beings into slavery or eternity, and dooms the countries from whence they are torn to the terrors of perpetual alarm, entailing, moreover, the curse of endless barbarism, kindle no indignation, and provoke no effort for their deliverance—if the sense of deepest national responsibility, incurred by long participation in the guilt and the gains of the man-stealer, produce no compunction, and suggest no thoughts of ample reparation,—or if, on the other hand, the powerful influences of Christianity, combined with the beneficial influence of enlightened self-love, acting upon the resources of a Continent still teeming with inhabitants, endowed with incomparable fertility, and offering the richest rewards to free agricultural industry and legitimate commerce, justify no hopes, and afford no probable or allowable means of promoting the moral and social improvement of Africa,—then might it be feared that further arguments would be urged in vain. But past events have shown the fallacy of these hypotheses, and have proved the progressive interest felt, both in this country and upon the Continent of Europe, in plans like these for rendering justice to Africa. Nothing, therefore, remains but to commend them earnestly, though in no exclusive spirit, to the fervent prayers and the generous and persevering exertions of a philanthropic public, with a conviction that they still leave ample scope to the useful efforts of kindred societies, and with an unfailing confidence in the expansive power of Christian charity to furnish adequate funds for the encouragement and support of all suitable means for the advancement of this righteous cause.—*Friend of Africa.*

A SLAVER.—We learn by the ship Sarah-and-Arsalie, last from Pernambuco, that the British brig-of-war Acorn, on her voyage from Plymouth to Rio Janeiro, fell in with the brig Gabriella under Portuguese colors, and, after a chase, in which the Gabriella carried away both her topmasts, boarded her and took off fifty-eight negroes, which were afterwards landed at Rio. The captain of the Gabriella jumped overboard when the crew of the Acorn boarded his vessel, and was lost.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Our readers will remember the difficulty which the Gabriella had to get her cargo on board, and leave the coast of Africa uncaught by the men-of-war. They will also mark the difference between the number of slaves on board then, and now. Comment is unnecessary. The horrors of the slave trade can never be told.